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were the elegy/hou attracted hither by the "Ann ver
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"Not all the blood of all the Howards
Can e'er empohe fools or coverda;"
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That World's a'r sence by Fosyran is denied.
No matter, then, for that—since it must be so—
On in his sunch course H. L. F. will go;
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LACE AND MUSLIP CURTAINS AT REDUCED PRICES .-The lest assortment in the city at KELTY & FEEGUSON'S Window Shade and Curtain Store, No 2884 Broadway, one door above R and a THE AMERICANS HAVE TAKEN NICARAGUA.—General

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P.S.—Dr. M'Lann's celebrated Vermifuge, and also Dr. M'Lann's

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OFFICE NEW-YORK CATY DIRECTORY, } No. 51 Ann-at , 2d floor, May 10, 128

The canvass for names for insertion in this work is new complete, and although the instructions to the gentleman em-pleyed have been to use every exertion and care to obtain the names of all persons resident in the districts assigned to them, which instruccitims, we have reason to believe, were scrupulously observed, yet it is possible that some may have been overlooked.

If there are any who have not been waited upon by our canvassers,

they will confer a favor by calling at the office, as above, and handin Cheir names, &c., for insertion. Jour F. Tnew, Publisher.

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Tras.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be foun

By STEAMER ARABIA.—G. W. TUTTLE, No. 345 broadway, has just received a fine assortment of Ladies' Fans, Retinue as Ports Mounaies, dc.; a'so, a lot of those new styles of Cigar tard. The largest assortment of Children's Toys and Games in the largest case of the establishment. Strangers will be epid for their visit by a sight of the "Automaton Bird Tree."

U. S. SENATE AT AUCTION.—The celebrated engrav ing of the U. S. Senste Chamber, representing Henry Clay's Farewell Address, and containing nearly 100 Portreits of distinguished citizens. Fifty impressions of this plate will be sold on TRUENDAY EVENTSO, May 13. at 5 o'clock by BANGS, PLATT & CO. NO 13 Park raw.

All the Prints will be closed out at this sale, and those desirous of possessing a copy, would do well to profit by the opportunity. FAIRBANKS'S PLATFORM SCALES-Long known,

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New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 16, 1853.

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o notice can be taken of anonymous Communications.
Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of his good faith.

cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Correspondents.

A Father!—If you cannot give us your name, it is a waste of time to write us at all We have a right to indee whether your letter requires a public or a private answer, if any. We recognize no right to engross our time in any one who will not give us his name.

CO SEE THIRD PAGE. 41

The steamer Atlantic has opened the season of rapid passages across the ocean by arriving early on Satur. day morning in 9 days 23 hours from Liverpool. We venture to say that this speed will not be beaten much this year. The Jew bill has been defeated in the House of Lords. Lord Palmerston has been overhauled in the Commons for his share in the rocket factory business, and came off decidedly second best in the discussion. Mrs. Stowe has been entertained at a dinner by the Lord Mayor of London, and is now the guest of the Duchess of Sutherland. The report of an accident to the French Empress is officially confirmed. In Russia a bill to exclude Jews from all public employments has passed one House and is causing an excitement in the country. No special news from the negotiations at Constantinople. A religious fight has taken place in the Church of the Holy Sepulcher at Jerusalem, and the English missionaries were turned out of it. From the African coast we hear that the slave trade is nearly extinguished. The advices from Australia are satisfactory.

The great Temperance gathering at the Tabernacle. on Saturday evening, was most enthusiastic in its endorrement of Woman's Rights to a place in the field of Reform. The speeches by Miss Stone, Miss Clark, and others were pungent and effective, and were received with especial favor. Should the exclusively male branch which met at the Brick Church Chapel, persist in the course which they have promised, there must be two World's Conventions, for the Tabernacle branch promise a Convention of their own, and they say they will neither back out nor be coaxed off.

The alleged Kidnspping Case before the Superior Court is attracting considerable attention, though there is no undue excitement. It will be continued this afternoon.

The Art-Union Investigation drags heavily and uninterestingly along. The committee expect to get through in time to return to the Legislature next

THE USE OF A WHIG PARTY.

There will always be a great party in this and other Republican countries seeking power on the assumption of superior or exclusive Democracy; and as more men are governed by names than seek to look beyond these to the things they profess to represent, this party will quite commonly attain the great end of its exertions. The superficial and unreflecting naturally gravitate toward its ranks; the unscrupulously aspiring look thither to lead them-the eagles gathering where the carcass awaits them. The greater the aristocracy or knavery to be varnished over, the more need of a popular name to give it currency. There will generally be a formidable party adverse to this 'Democratic' array-less compact, less disciplined, less malleable and manageable, yet still embodying many elements of strength, and frequently snatching victory from the confident grasp of its antagonist. The 'Democratic' party will be really weakest just after it has seemed to achieve undisputed sway, because the fullness of victory will develop feuds hitherto suppressed and fractures skillfully covered; the adverse host will be strongest after a season of weakness shall have cleansed it of the selfish and the venal who make politics a trade and follow the flag that seems most likely to lead to power and plunder. This party will be often dissolved and reorganized: it will frequently modify its positions and change its appellation as the exicencies of the times shall seem to require; but many characteristics will remain unchanged

We do not care whether this party be called 'Whig' or something else. Under whatever name, we shall, in all human probability, generally act with it when we act with any party; but there are certain assumptions current as to its proper function and position which we cannot regard with complacency or indifference. Their drift runs substantially thus-" Progress is essential, but the Democratic party is too Progressive-it tends to go ahead at such Railroad speed that it will burst its boiler and scald the Nation if it isn't checked up. We must have an antagonist party to hold this rainpant, cavorting Democracy down to a steady trot, or Uncle Sam's carriage will be upset and his children and movables spilt out in all directions "

Now we deny that it is the proper function of the Whig party to act as a snaffle on the Democracy-we deny that said Democracy needs any snaffle-we deny that it needs holding to prevent its doing something dreadful. We have no sympathy with its leading aims -no confidence in the integrity or capacity of most of its leaders-but we have no idea that it needs a fifty-six fastened to its coat-tail to prevent its flogging all creation. We have seen something of these desperate, feaming fellows who can hardly be withheld from knocking down and dragging out right and left, and it is very rarely that letting them alone fails to restore them to civility and decency. Let us illustrate by two or three homely examples.

The Dorr commotion in Rhode Island came to a head in 1842. The accidental President had been a Whig; both Houses of Congress were Whig. The President sustained the legal Government of Rhode Island, as he was bound to do. Some of the Northern Democrats in Congress talked fiercely on the Dorr side, but were easily overborne. The support of the Charter Government' was charged against the Whigs, and lost them many votes in the ensuing Presidential Election. But had there been no or few Whigs then in Congress, this question must have split 'the Democracy' square in two, or compelled it to repudiate and put down Dorrism; for no party could sustain Dorrism without affirming doctrines at war with all settled Government; and the Slave States must have confronted Dorrism or affirmed the legal right of the slaves of South Carolina to overrule the White ascendancy within her borders. Slavery and Derrism must then have grappled in deadly con-

flict had 'Democracy' been fully in power. In 1844-5, after our great defeat on Mr. Clay, it was tacitly agreed among the Whigs in Congress that no resolute, protracted resistance should be made to the Annexation of Texas, except by voting against it. So silence was maintained while speech after speech was made in favor of Annexation without answer. The bill dragged, and a good many Northern Democrats bung fire upon it. Its passage was doubtful until Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, was goaded into making a her market place—but whether these incidents of the

Whig speech against it. This aroused party feeling. enabled the leaders to beat the party drum in favor of Annexation, and ultimately to push the measure through. Had there been fewer Whigs in Congres , or had those who were in been born without tongues, the measure would probably have been lost.

The Oregon Boundary difference excited much appre hension about that time or soon after. The Polk Baltimore Convention had imposingly resolved the reoccupation of Oregon a great American question,' now to be settled, and the party press and orators quite generally gave out that the election of Polk involved the alternative of "54°40" or fight." Even The Union took up the strain, and proclaimed that Mr. Polk had thrown a stone over the Rocky Mountains in some fashion that involved the concession to us of all Oregon or there would be a bloody fight. If there had only been a Whig Congress now, or even a Senate, ' Democracy' would have vehemently demanded 'the whole or none' and denonneed as traitors every advocate of moderation: but the Whigs were too weak to restrain its superfluous energies, so 'Democracy' was obliged to undertake the holding in for itself, and succeeded very well in the undertaking. It came down from 54° 40' to 49° as meek as Moses, and even conceded to Great Britain so much of Vancouver Island as lies south of 49 without one wry face or other unseemly autic. The whole difficulty was settled easily and completely, as it could not have been if ' Democracy' had found any one

A friend of other days once related to us an incident that occurred at the execution at Buffalo of the three brothers Thayers for the murder of Love, some forty years ago. There was of course an immense concourse present, for in those days the champions of Hanging did not fear daylight. Among the crowd, our friend espied near him an unartended woman who had elbowed her way to a post or block some two feet high, from which she overlooked the concourse and enjoyed the spectacle in perfection. "I saw," said he," that she would faint as the culprits were fairly swung off, and was calculating to fall over upon me and have me catch her; so I prepared myself, and when she fell with a loud shrick, I stepped nimbly back and let her measure her length in the mud. I rather like delicate, nervous ladies myself, but I do think they are out of place at a hanging

- If the Whig party can find no better business than that of holding back and reining in the Democracy, so as to keep it from doing great mischief, it might better adjourn without day. There will be a great many more mischievous, rapacious schemes pushed on by demagogues who rely on Whig resistance to stop them at the critical moment, than there would be if we gave them notice from the start that we should let Democracy hold itself hereafter.

But do we imply that there is no function for and no need of a great party adverse to that which vaunts its superlative 'Democracy?' By no means. The Country does need such a party, but not as a mere break or drag on the appalling momentum of 'Democracy.' The true action of the Whig party (whatever it may be called) is affirmative, not negative; creative, not merely critical and caviting. We too are the advocates of Progress, but at home rather than abroad-by improvement, not conquest-through Peace, not War. Let us do our own proper work and not stand shivering with terror lest our adversaries should overdo theirs. The proper antidote to Fillibusterism of all sorts is the urgent and vigorous advocacy of THE PACIFIC

POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

Relaxation is a physical and moral necessity. Animals, even to the simplest and dullest, have their games, their sports, their diversions. The toil-worn artisan, stooping and straining over his daily task, which taxes eye and brain and limb, ought to have opportunity and means for an hour or two of relaxation after that task is concluded. He ought, at least once a week, to be able to accompany his wife and children to some entertaining exhibition, lecture or performance of some kind, where the cares and limitations of his lot could be for the time forgotten and his sense of enjoyment unalloyed and

In the absence of this, or rather, through the influ ence of habits formed and appetites depraved through the deficiency of proper recreations, a large proportion if not a majority of our Mechanics, Artisans and Laborers are led gradually and insensibly into the ways of stupe fying, brutalizing sensual indulgence and excess. The grogshop, with its narrow round of animal excitements in London, (where his 'Mississippi' had an unpre--its filthy or profane jests, its foul atmosphere, its lants-is the nightly rendezvous of thousands who might have been trained to habits of sobriety and virtue had the philanthropic and affluent duly considered the importance of innocent and attractive resorts and health ful amusements for the children of Toil,

Until the present age, the public entertainments open to the laboring class have been substantially of two kinds-Dancing and Theatricals. Of these, Dancing is eminently social, tends to polish if not refinement of manners, need not be expensive, and is especially salutary for those large portions of a city population whose daily employments involve the necessity of fixed postures and sedentary habits. Dancing ought to be, might be, an innocent, salutary, commendable recreation: yet who will say that, in the majority of cases, it actually is such? Who does not know that close rooms, vitiated air, uuscasonable hours, midnight feeding and persistence in spite of exhaustion, render Dancing oftener a damage than a benefit, even forgetting the Alcoholic poisons too frequently dispensed under its influence? We believe Dancing, mainly by small neighborhood parties, without parade of dress or other expensive adjuncts, restricted to three hours at any one assemblage, closed long before midnight and rigidly guarded against all access of stimulating beverages, might be a most admirable recreation, securing the approbation and countenance of the religious and sedate: but, conducted as it is, it probably exhausts more than it renovates, and corrupts more than it im-

The Drama would seem, on a first view, even more susceptible of good uses than its rival in popularity. It entertainment is eminently intellectual, while Dancing is barely more than physical, and the repose of body the play requires of the auditors is grateful to the wan artisan just released from his exhausting daily labors. An art by which thousands of our rudest and least instructednay, of our least moral, least intellectual population-can be drawn together night after night to listen in de lighted, eager interest to the loftiest productions o Shakespeare, Addison, Goldsmith, Talfourd, &c., &c. as the ancients listened to those of Æschylus, Euripides. and their compeers, certainly ought to be an instrumen. tality of immense good. There would seem to be no intrinsic reason why an acted drama might not be a me. dium for the diffusion and inculcation of moral admonition and intellectual truth as superior in efficiency to the lecture, the essay, the story, the parable, as it unquestion. ably is in power to amuse, excite, and fix the attention of the great majority of auditors. Why is it, then, that the actual Stage has so generally

forfeited the good opinion of the graver, more moral, more religious portion of the community? Why do the Addisons and Johnsons of our day so generally shun its seats and no longer employ their talents in its ser vice! Why does it visibly sink lower and lower before our eyes, not only in morality and public respect, but in taste, in dignity, in power !

We are not well enough acquainted with the acted Drama to answer these questions with any confidence. We know that the Stage is demoralized and demoralizing-that its influence is strongly adverse to Temperance, Philanthropy, Religion and Public Morality-that the scoffer and the libertine love while the pious and philanthropic distrust and shun it-that grog-shops and gambling-dens cluster thickly around its temples, while harlotry the most shameless throngs and vaunts them as

Stage are fortuitous or sequential, we will not here attempt to decide. That all attempts in our day to purify and ennoble the Drama have failed even to arrest its downward course, we see: but whether a better sustained and more wisely directed effort might or might not succeed, we will leave to time for solution. Let us have the Maine Law for a base of operations, and possibly we may have a Reform of the Drama which shall be real and enduring. Meantime, we cannot advise considerate, conscientious people to regard the Stage as affording wholesome and commendable recreation for the masses who need it, and they would not heed us if

As to Games, they are not necessarily evil, but they

are generally perilous. The family whist party, however innocent in itself, has often nurtured the appetite which found its natural goal in the gambler's utter ruin -moral, intellectual and pecuniary. The passion for hazard and adventure lies dormant in all who have not vet aroused it. Never until Man realizes that he cannot be benefitted by wealth that he has not fairly earnedthat undeserved gold is a snare and an illusion-can he fairly subdue and extinguish this passion. But most games are here liable to the farther objection that they are palpably unsuited to and at variance with the popular needs of recreation. Our clerks, book-keepers, office attendants, &c., eminently need active exercises in their hours of relaxation-exercises that expand the chest, stretch and contract the muscles, and quicken the circulation of the blood. Our Artisans, even those whose work is sufficiently laborious, have usually had their mental and muscular energies taxed by the fixed attention reonired by their daily tasks, and need recreations which shall refresh mind as well as body. The sedentary games are all exactly opposite in character to this-all demand mental concentration and fixed attention-all tend to drive the blood to the head and impede the circulation-and so should be avoided. Billiards are a little better: Bowling much better; but these are too often played amid foul atmosphere, and under constant incitements to drinking. smoking and gambling. They are worse than useless in their general effects. If there were, in different quarters of our City, squares of ground set apart, enclosed and properly prepared for such games of Ball and other athletic exercises as tend to develope and strengthen the muscular system-good hours being enforced, and gambling and liquors excluded-they would do great good and might be self-supporting; but it is probably now too late to hope for anything of the sort.

We should have more Squares, more Parks, more Galleries and Works of Art, accessible at low rates to the whole People. There should be a larger and better exhibition of Sculpture, Paintings, &c. than was ever yet seen in America, to which a poor man could take his whole family at a cost of twenty-five cents. Considering the real cheapness of works of Art, which consume nothing, never have colds and never strike for higher wages, it is a shame that our wealthy citizens do not spend at least half as much to popularize the love and enjoyment of the Fine Arts as they have done to naturalize and sustain that most expensive luxury, the Italian Opera. Our National Academy and other Galleries are well in their way; but this City is now old enough and rich enough to have something better, chesper and more permanent, and our rich men should establish it. If they would even lend their private treasures of works of Art for three months, when they are mainly out of the City, to form a Gallery which those who cannot take a summer excursion might enjoy for the bare cost of fitting up, rent and proper attendance, they would be doing a great good. How many of them, if properly solicited, would refuse to do this? It certainly would be a cheap way of earning popular gratitude.

We look with much favor on the evening entertainments so lately rendered popular under the title of Cosmoramas, Dioramas, &c. Admit that the works so exhibited do not belong to the highest walks of Art. they are nevertheless exceedingly interesting to most observers and instructive to all. There are doubtless living artists who can paint better than Banvard, and yet we doubt that any masterpiece could bring Jerusalem, the Dead Sea, Bethlehem, Tyre, Baalbee, &c. so vividly to our mind, as does his 'Holy Land,' now exhibiting in our City. Of our Twenty-five Millions, probably less than one thousand will ever see Jerusalesn bodily, but hundreds of thousands may see it here most impressively depicted, so as to imprint it far more deeply and vividly on their minds than it otherwise could have been. We had last before met Mr. Banvard cedented success, having been put up in Windsor Castle invitation of the Queen for the enjoyment of the Court:) and it seemed like a revival of our own too brief and busy days of foreign travel, to find him in New York on the platform, explaining and illustrating those views of places of sacred interest with which he was returning from the Holy Land when we last met and parted with him. How this compares in merit with other works of like character, we are not well qualified to judge; but the 'hill country' of Judea is very present to our eyes while he is explaining the localities on his moving canvasss, and we never saw water shimmer and sparkle more naturally than does his Jordan .-Then there is Frankenstein, who is now finishing his Paperama of 'Niagara,' to which he has given many years of arduous labor, and which is intended to represent every aspect and phase of the Great Cataract with conscientious fidelity and (we judge) remarkable artistic power. It is not exactly Niagara, after all; but for the hundreds of thousands who never saw that natural wonder, it must be worth a day's work and a corney -Satler's Cosmoramas, near Union-square in Broadway, are admirable in a somewhat different style, and are richly worth an evening's attention.

All these and others like them multiplying around us are exhibited at a higher charge than they should be to justify and insure the attendance of the poorest of our steadily employed Laboring Class. We need exhibitions of equal merit which the poorest families not absolutely destitute may attend as schools of taste. of history, of geography, &c., without feeling that they are depriving themselves of needful food or cheating the landlord by so doing. If a hundred of citizens of wealth, leasure and generous spirit, would take hold of the matter on system, resolved to cheapen and popularise wholesome, beneficent public entertainments, while discouraging those of an opposite character, they might do a vast amount of good at a very moderate cost to themselves.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The new Ministry at Madrid, under the Presidence of Gen Lersundi, is not yet definitively constituted: the Minister of Public Works is yet unappointed, the Minister of Grace and Justice, Mr. Govantes being charged mean while with the direction of this department; and it is thought that M. de la Torre Ayllon will not accept the portfolio of Foreign Affairs.

The Ministry was formed on the 14th April. Our last news from Madrid was to the 25th, and during this interval it had undertaken nothing indicative of the policy which has been hoped from it. The circumstances in which this Ministry is placed indicate the course, and an easy one it is, which it should follow. Although the Ministry springs from a liberal idea, and is the fruit of conciliation and a desire for an honest administration; although it announces a desire to adopt a truly constitutional course, it has found it an easy matter to fall back upon and in fact to adopt the last acts of the Roncali Cabinet. Thus the late Ministry had dismissed the immorable magistrates in order to punish them for voting against it in the Senate. Mr. Govantes might have reestablished them in their functions; and this act of wise reparation was looked for from him; but now it is no longer expected, and Mr. Govantes has not obtained even a revocation of the act which struck down Mr. Arragola, President of the Supreme Court.

Thus Roncali, having suspended the sittings of the

Cortes, after violently pronouncing their session, though hardly opened, to be closed, nothing was more simple than to convoke them anew, and thereby be faithful to the liberal spirit in which the new Ministry had its

origin. But nothing of the sort has been done In regard to the public press, the new Minister of the Interior, Egana, "spoke fair" to a deputation of editors and two days afterwards two journals were seized, as they had been under the former Ministry. A Ministerial programme laid before the Queen, and a circular sent to the Governors of the Provioces, afforded an opportunity for approving or condemning the measures of Brave Murille and Rencali, but these documents, though wordy enough, are absolutely vague, in the midst of events which, require determinate expression of policy-The chief cause of the late crisis and of the advent

to power of the present Cabinet, was, according to The Journal des Debats, from which these statements are derived a discussion in the Senate upon the Railway grants and projects now so rife in the Kingdom. The administration of Brave Murillo and that of Roncali after him, had given away charters right and left in the most corrupt manner and on terms certain in time to render the Treasury more profoundly bankrupt than in Spain's worst days. A bill had been introduced to regulate these grants, and not only those which should be made hereafter, but those made already. On this the discussion grew hot and personal, and when the Marquis of Dalvo (Marshal Concha) threatened to expose the favoritism and corruption of the Ministers in granting such charters, Roneali took the alarm and shut up the Cortes. The new Minister has, however, issued a circular which puts some rather potent retrictions upon the Companies, and will check the torrent of speculation new overwhelming the Spanish money market, and hitherto quite as active in the shares of imaginary companies, which had not obtained a charter and are not sure of one, as in those possessed of some solid claim to an existence.

From facts like these it is easy to predict the downfall of Lersundi and his colleagues,-a downfall even more complete than that of their predecessors. The latter bad at least the merit of some decision of character, and of openly attacking the Constitution and the rights of the nation. The present administration seem to adopt their vices and to repeat their errors, but such a reproduction adds to the odious qualities of its model nothing but weakness, hypocrisy, and a larger claim to the public contempt.

DEATH OF TIRCK, THE GERMAN POET. The last arrival from Europe brings us the intelligence of the death of the venerable German Poet, Lupwig

Tirck, which took place at Berlin, on the morning of April 28. Tieck has been justly called " the last of the great poets of the great poetic age of Germany." He was born in Berlin, May 31, 1773, and had accordingly nearly completed his eightieth year at the time of his death. He received his academic education at the Universities of Halle, Göttingen and Erlangen, where he devoted himself with the greatest interest to the study of history and the poetical literature of ancient and modern times. His first production in poetry "Abdallah," appeared when he was about twenty years of ageand was rapidly followed by "William Lovell," "Peter Leberecht," and "Peter Leberecht's Popular Stories." Several other orginal works succeeded each other, which stamped his reputation as a writer of peculiar genius and singular fertility. He was an ardent admirer of Shakspeare, several of whose plays he translated into the German language, with masterly skill. The first complete collection of his poems was published in 1821, and passed to a new edition in 1841. Tieck was no less distinguished as a romance-writer than as a poet. His " Novellen," containing his principal prose fictions, the production of a later period of his literary activity, were published in an edition of twenty volumes, between 1835 and 1846. Tieck exerted a marked influence in the literary and dramatic affairs of Dresden, during his residence in that city, where he passed many of the best years of his life. His Shaksperian readings to a select circle of friends, were among the principal intellectual attractions of Dresden, and have become widely celebrated through The latter part of his life was spent in Berlin, his native city, and was subject to severe and protracted sufferings from disease. "His death," says a German paper, in announcing the event, "had been long anticipated, yet came unexpectedly at last; every one remembers with deep emotion, his acquaintance with the departed; he will never be fargotten by those on whom the mild ray of his fine, sagacious eye has fallen—who have seen the venerable form broken with age and discase a seated erect in the arm about while a bright, in the meanting, reached the front door, and attempted to speak, but was reached the front door, and attempted to speak, but was reached the front door, and attempted to speak, but was the descriptions of American and English travelers. ease, seated erect in the arm-chair, while a bright, impressive smile played around his beautiful lips, and the glory of thought radiated from his high, proud fore-

DEATH OF CALAMME. - The death of this celebrated landscape-painter is announced from Geneva. He had been ill for a long period, though he did not permit the disease from which he suffered entirely to suspend the efforts of his pencil. He was one of the most admirable landscape painters of the age, of which no further proof is necessary than his "Forest in a Storm," and his " Ruins of Paestum," which are acknowledged by all who have seen them to be consummate master-pieces of Art. Calamme was born in Neufchatel, but early took up his residence in Geneva, where he founded a characteristic school of painting.

PREVENTER CARS.—There should be no such thing as

railroad collisions. There is no excuse for them. If conductors and engineers would rigorously adhere to proper time tables, and if every road were properly policed by a sufficient number of men to thoroughly watch the track, collisions would be nearly impossible But if it is the purpose of railroad managers and engineers to continue to run trains hap-hazard as of late, we suggest that two, or three, or four precenter cars be placed on the train between the baggage and passenger cars. They might be stoutly constructed, and by means of a stuffing of cotton, or the use of India rubber, or some other elastic substance, be made a perfect protection to the passengers in cases like the late fatal catas trophe near Chicago, or the more recent deplorable plange at Norwalk. It would have been far better to ve had two or three cars filled with cotton wool, hurled into that frightful vortex at the Norwalk draw, than to have had that preciously freighted train precipitated into the chasm in the awful manner we have seen. We are not aware of any practical objection to our suggestion. It is already half carried out; for we hear that since the disaster, the first car on the New-Haven Road is nearly or quite deserted.

LOWELL.

We have copy of the Statistics of the Manufactures of Lowell for the year 1852, which we condense as fol-

Average wages of females clear of board, per week, .. \$2.00 Average wages of Males clear of board, per day..... Medium produce of a Loom, No. 14 yarn, yards per day, Medium produce of a Loom, No. 30 yarn, yards per day Average per Spindle, yards per day,.....

Average per Spindle, yards per day,

The Middlesex Company make use annually of 0.000,000 Teasela.
2.000,000 lis. fine Wool, 50,000 lis. Gine, \$50,000 worth Dye Stuffs, and \$13,600 worth Dye Stuffs, and \$13,600 worth of Soap.

In addition to the shove, the Merrimsck Manufacturing Co. use 1,000,000 do. Sounse, 60,000 do. Alum.
50,000 do. Sumse, 60,000 do. Soap, 63,000 do. Indigo, per annum.

The Lowell Bleachery use 40,000 lis. Indigo, and \$25,000 worth of other dyeing materials per year.

Other manufactures are produced in the city than those specified thore, of a value of \$1,500,000, employing a capital of \$400,000, and bout 1,500 hands. There are four Banks; the Lewell, capital \$200,000; the Railroad capital \$600,000; the Appleton, capital \$150,000; the Prescott, capital \$150,000; the Prescott, capital

The Lowell Machine Shop, included among the above Milla, can included Machinery complete for a Mill of 6,000 Spindles, in three months, and a Mill can be built in the same time.

The several Manufacturing Companion have established a Hospital for the convenience and comfort of persons employed by them means is also when siels, which is under the superintendence of one of the boat of

A Reservoir of great capacity has been built on the high ground to Be briders, east of the city, for the purpose of furnishing a ready supply of water to any part of the city in cases of fice. The water is one sayed into the Reservoir by means of force pumps from the Lowel Machine Stop. Pipes are laid from the Reservoir to various parts of he city, at which points hase can be attached to the hydrants without clay, when necessary.

Ketimated population of Lowell in 1831, 37,000.

The Richmond Examiner is a paper after our own heart that is to say, though it is never by any chance on the right side of any public question, it upholds the wrong so squarely and heartily that we read it with more pleasure than any journal which feebly and timidly propounds just principles and advocates beneficial measures In a recent article on the approaching Virgina Election, The Examiner thus frees his mind with regard to a late Whig who has signalized his apprenticeship to 'Domoe,

Whig who has signalized his apprenticeship to 'Domoe, racy' by running stump against a 'regular' nominee:

"This election seems to be looked upon as a thing for Railroad Companies, Contractors, Distinguished Engineers and the "somehodies" of that sort, to settle among themselves. But for this apathy,—but for this fatal delusion—would sach a creature as Thomas J. Bovd dare to set himself up for an office of much greater importance than that held by Governor Johnson himself! Bovd, who missed a simple division of two millions and a half by two hundred thousand, sets himself up to be the disburser of the whole Treasury and credit of Virginia among her ten of thousand contractors and companies! Boyd, the proven traitor and disgraced outcast of the Democratic party—whose vote could never be relied on for any persons save those he was bound by honor to oppose—whose faithless corruption has been for years a provert even among log rollers—he sets himself up for the post where the truth, justice and impartiality of Aristides himself might be weighed in the balance and found wanting. If the people of Virginia had their eyes half open upon the seene, would this reptile crawl before them? If the Democratic party was not dong over its duty, would this detentable little compound of foolishness, treachery and cant—whose insignificance only has hitherto preserved him from its ban—dave to raise his head against the choice of its regularly constituted Convention, and put his puny shoulder against the great wheel of its perfected organization? Would even a disappointed candidate for a Judgeship be desperate enough—be so lost to the approval of his follow men, as well as to the peace of his perfected organization? Would even a disappointed candidate for a Judgeship be desperate enough—be so lost to the approval of his follow men, as well as to the peace of its perfected organization? Would even a disappointed candidate for a Judgeship be desperate enough—be so lost to the approval of his follow men, as well as to the peace of his conscience, as to take the responsibility of ushering this wretch before the public—and of palming him on the ignerant or simple as a Democrat?"

LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Boutkern Telegraph Office, cor. of Hanover and Beaver sta.

Officers in New-Mexico - Williamson's Case.

Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribina.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 14, 1833. Two hundred recruits leave Leavenworth June 15th for

New Mexico, accompanied by Gen. Garland, the new Commander of the 9th Department; Maj. Shephard, Capt. Schroeder of the 3d Infantry; Capts. De Lane and Calhoun of the Dragoons, Maj. Nichols, Asst. Adj. General De Leon Taylor, Lients. Stanley, Johns, McCrea, M. L. Davis, Rundell, McCook. These officers are to relieve those now in New Mexico. This affords an opportunity for emigrants to go out there under safe escort.

Williamson, late disbursing clerk of the Department of the Interior, has paid up the balance claimed. The preparations to proceed against him under the Sub-Treasury law ALNOMACK.

The Foreign Appointments-The Mecilla Valley Mat. ter.
Special Disputch to The N. Y. Tribune:
WASHINGTON, May 15, 1858.

Countenances anxious about forthcoming events are numerous. The briefs of testimonials in favor of applicants for diplomatic stations were sent in to the President from the State Department three days since. He has been continually examining them and it is now believed that the appointments will be announced on Tuesday. The Mission te France will be delayed sometime. The President himself decided upon George Saunders. The opposition, both inside and outside was strong among the Old Slows to Fast George: but by making the appointment Pierce will show that he is President.

The Administration will take high ground in relation to

the territory now in dispute in New-Mexido. Every foot of soil will be claimed, Bartlett's course condemned and his acts repudiated. QU19.

Murder in Washington.

The neighbors alarmed, going in, found her on the floor a dying condition, the husband standing over with arms stended, exclaiming "Oh! my wife, my wife, I have cut her extended exclaiming "Oh! my wife, my wife, I have cut here throat; the child was screaming on the steps. The wife expired in about 20 minutes. An inquest was held this morning, and the Jury returned a verdict of "death by the hands of her husband, he being in a deranged state of mind. Hawke has been arrented and committed. He was honest and inoffensive ordinarily, but for some time past honest and inoffensive ordinarily, but for some time past. has been in an extremely depressed state of mind. Intending suicide, he had written a letter saying "the world was against him, and as he could not live happy here, he wanted all his family to go to Heaven."

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 14, 1851.
The President declined receiving visitors from 12 to 2, as eretofore. Hundreds called and were disappointed.
The Attorney General was sent for, and was engaged ith the President for several hours.

Mike Waish is here again.

N. Hill, Jr., of Albany returned home this evening.

Mr. Verplanck, of Buffalo, and P. L. Angel, of Geneses,
is said, had an unsuccessful interview with the Postmas-

it is said, had an insucessaid once the femeral yesterday.

The remainder of the late Daniel Webster's furniture was sold at auction to day, and went off quick.

Clark Mills has purchased a large and elegant site for his American School of Design and Art, at the junction of the Anacesta and Potomac Rivers. There he intends to mold and cast his great equestrian statue of Washington,

also a colossal group of statuary, representing two Amer-tean Indians, mounted on wild horses, hunting the buffalo. The animals are now in his studio, and attract crowds of The Builalo Disaster.

The search at the fallen building was continued all night by torchlight. About 5 o'clock this morning three more dead bodies were discovered. One was grasping a plane tightly, as though struck down while in the very act of using It is supposed that 5 or 6 are still beneath the ruins not yet cleared out.

The labor goes on unceasingly.
The boy rescued last night is doing well.
A Coroner's inquest will be held this P. M., when a corough investigation into the cause of the accident will

for at present attaches all blame to the builder.

The bodies recovered, are terribly mangled.

P. S.—The work at the fallen building was continued all day. At 5 P. M. another dead body, terribly cut and braised, was taken out, making the number of dead found six, and there are certainly three more still under the ruins.

Casher Lamparter, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Ferguson, of Butler County, Ohio, was arrested here last night a reward of \$1,000 had been offered. The O'Neill Murder Case-News Items.
PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1833.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1233.

The jury in the case of James O'Neill, on trial for the murder of George W. Solly, have brought in a verdict of "murder in the second degree," after being out nearly three days. An extraordinary verdict, and one that is justly censured; for the murder was a cold, unprovoked, bloody one. However, no other result could reasonably be expected, from a jury composed of the prisoner's countrymen, and naturally prejudiced in his favor. A great reform in the composition of juries, is badly needed in this country.

Southern Mail Arrival-Turpentine Distillery Burnt, New-Orleans papers of Monday have been received.

The Turpentine Distillery of Messrs. Barnum and Rountree, near Charleston, was destroyed by fire on Friday.

Salling of the Steamship Genova, &c.

[By Bais's Canada and House's Printing Line.]

MONTREAL, Saturday, May 14, 1258.

The screw steamship Genova leaves here to day for Liverpool via Quebec, with a full complement of passengers.

The Corporation dinner at Donnegan's Hotel, in honor of the new line of steamers, passed off well.

The Foreign News at New Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Salarday, May 14, 1882.

The news by the Atlentic has been received here in ten days from Liverpool, and appears in this evening's Delta.

@im.coc.
The population of Lowell in 1828 was 3,592; in 1940 it was 20,796; in 1850 is 35,588. Increase in ion years, 25,580.